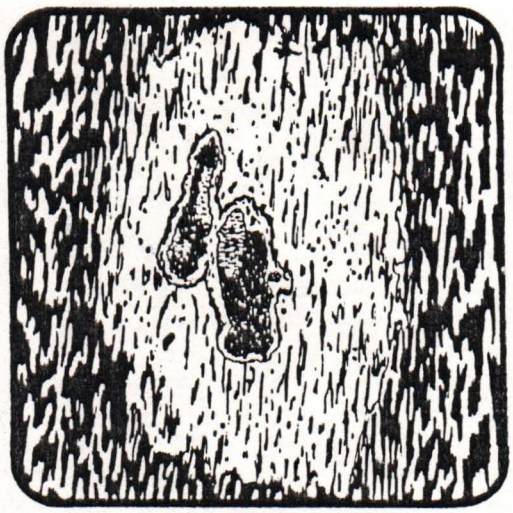
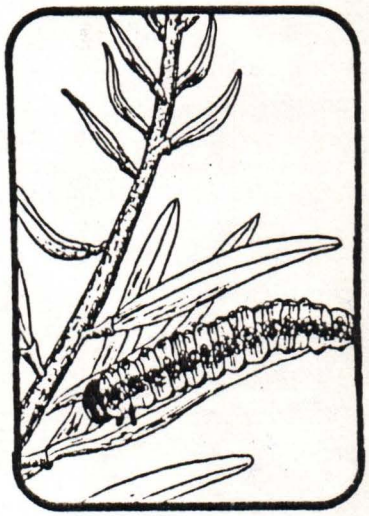
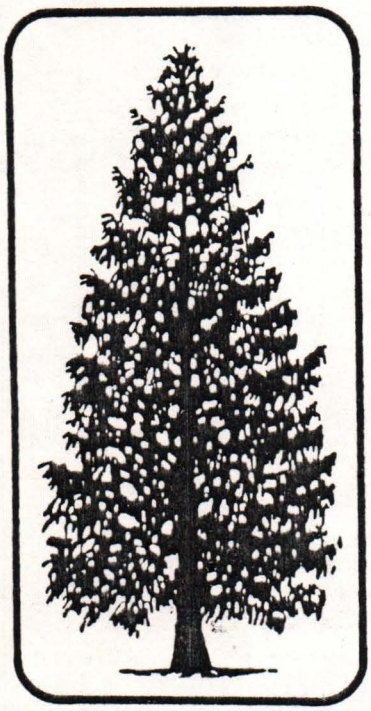
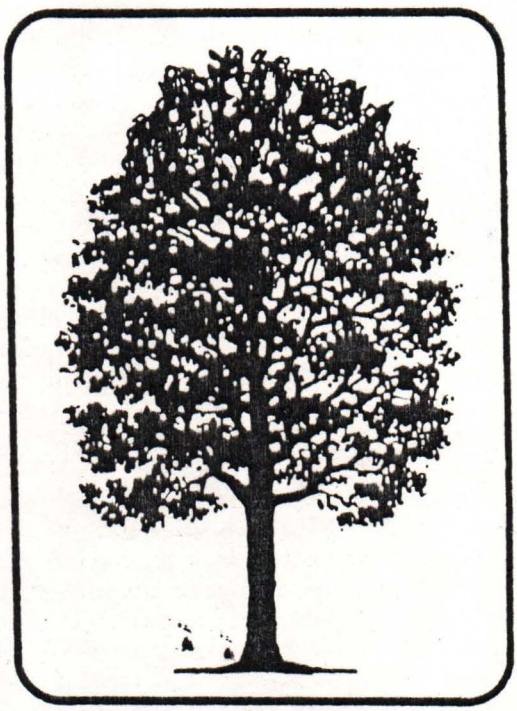
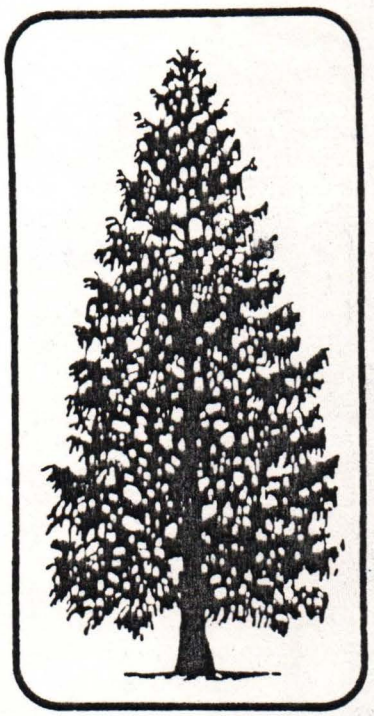
1990 Illinois Forest Pest Report











1990 Illinois Forest Pest Report

Edited by

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Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Agricultural Experiment
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Champaign, IL 61820

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Illinois Department of Conservation
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Department of Agriculture
University of Illinois

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois
February 1991

1990 Illinois Forest Pest Report

1990-91 Illinois Forest Pest Workshops and Exhibits

Forestry workshops are held in various Illinois districts each year. Information is presented on the various insects and diseases affecting Illinois forests. In 1990, workshops were held in Oglesby and Benton, IL. At the workshops emphasis is given to field recognition of forest insects and diseases of economic importance. Cultural, biological, and chemical control measures are discussed. Foresters are encouraged to bring insect and disease samples to the meetings.

An educational exhibit was shown at the annual seminar of the Illinois Arborist Association on Dec. 12-13, 1990 at the Pheasant Run Resort, St. Charles, IL. The exhibit featured colored photographs depicting the life stages and plant damage caused by the Zimmerman pine moth, bagworm, gypsy moth, birch leafminer, bronze birch borer, maple bladder gall, and euonymus scale. A 6 page leaflet was distributed with control suggestions. Over 400 city foresters, arborists, and landscape personnel attended the seminar.

The same exhibit featured at the Arborist meeting was also presented at the Mid-Am Trade Show on Jan 17-19, 1991 in Chicago. Nurserymen, landscape professionals, arborists, and foresters attended the Show. The total attendance was 8,654. The exhibit was well received at both showings.

Maps of Forest Insects

Maps in this section are presented on the distribution of forest and urban forestry insects which have been reported for the years 1988, 1989, and 1990.

If an insect specimen has been verified and deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey (NHS) insect collection, that Illinois county has the NHS designation. This information may be of value to researchers wishing to construct regional or national distribution maps of the various insect species.

Persons wishing to send insect specimens that might be added to the insect collection should include with the specimens the following information: date of collection, county and nearest city, host plant, and collector's name. Live insects should be placed in a plastic bag with enough host plant foliage to sustain the insects for at least 3-4 days. Water should not be added to the bag. The bag should then be placed in a cardboard box for shipment.

The map legends used in the report are as follows:

1988

1989

1990

1988 and 1989

1988 and 1990

1989 and 1990

1988, 1989, and 1990

NHS - Voucher specimens from this county reside in the Illinois Natural History Survey Insect Collection. Any combination of the designated map legend patterns may occur on the county map.

Persons contributing insect reports are from the Illinois Departments of Conservation, Agriculture, Natural History Survey, University of Illinois, and members of the Illinois Christmas Tree Growers Association.

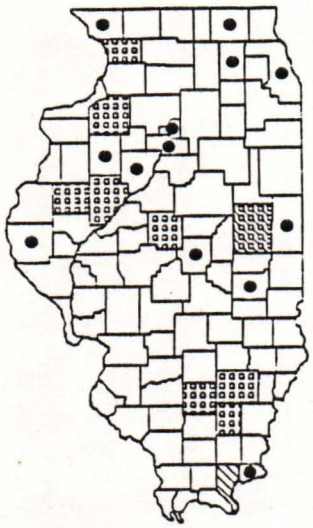
For comments on this report concerning insects contact: James E. Appleby, Entomologist, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, IL 61820. Phone: 217-244-3431.

For information concerning tree diseases contact Nancy Pataky, N519 Turner Hall, 1102 S. Goodwin, Urbana, IL 61801. Phone 217-333-0519.

Tree Insects in Illinois

by
James E.Appleby
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

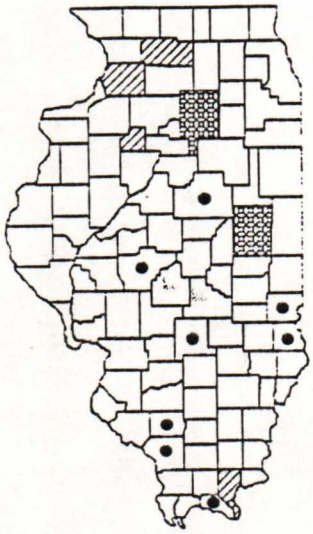
Deciduous Tree Pests



Walnut Caterpillar (*Datana integerrima*)

Infestations in the northern half of Illinois appeared lighter than in former years. In the southern half moderate to heavy infestations were reported. Complete defoliation of walnut trees occurred in same areas by early August. Trees in some areas are probably still in a somewhat weakened state from the drought of 1988. Such trees should be monitored closely for this caterpillar and leaf diseases so as to prevent further weakness. Sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis* will give good control. Walnut growers should be advised to watch for caterpillar infestations in July and August.

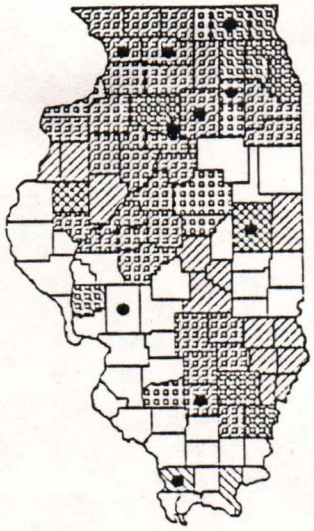
Contributors: Jim Appleby, Steve Felt, Grant Haley, Linn Hostetter, David Johnson, and Barrie Mcvey.



Elm Leaf Beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*)

In contrast to heavy infestations of this insect in the years 1987 and 1988, infestations in 1990 were generally light. Only a few reports were recorded.

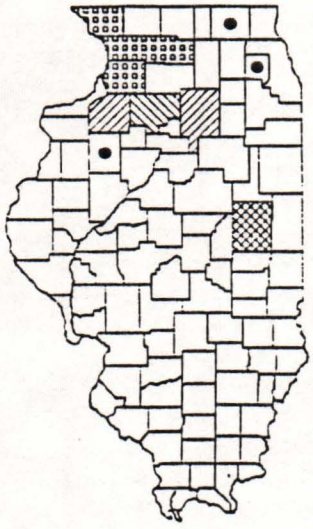
Contributors: Jim Appleby, Mark Brown, and Randy Timmons.



Eastern Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*)

The 1990 season is the fourth consecutive year in which populations of this insect have been very high. Only in the northwestern areas of the state were reports given of light infestations. Moderate to heavy infestations were reported from most areas. Black cherry, apple, plum, and in one instance in Peoria, oak seedlings, were reported as hosts. Complete defoliation of the host trees were reported in most areas. Black cherry trees seem to withstand infestations of this insect without much lasting damage, therefore control measures are not needed.

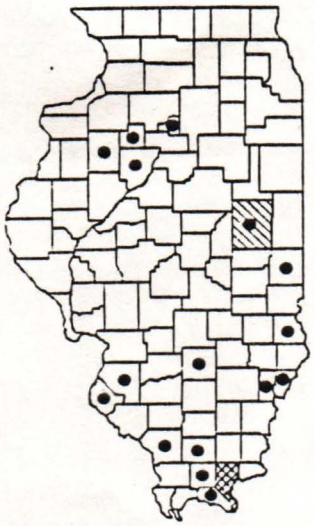
Contributors: Jim Appleby, Mark Brown, Ralph Eads, Steve Felt, Tom Gargrave, Grant Haley, David Johnson, Mark Koch, George Poe, Mike Reichenbach, Joe Roush, Randy Timmons, Tony Wagner, E. F. Werhane, and Tom Wilson.



Bronze Birch Borer (*Agrilus anxius*)

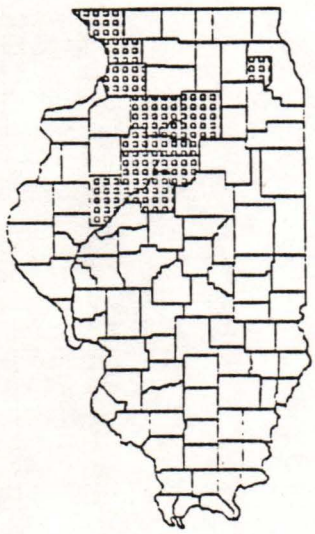
Many ornamental birch trees have died during the past two years throughout Illinois because of infestations of this borer. Trees were severely weakened due to the droughts of 1988 and 1989. Birch trees must be mulched, fertilized, and watered during drought periods. Trees that are well maintained and sprayed with chlorpyrifos (Dursban) in early June, late June, and mid July will generally continue to improve. Moderate infestations were reported in most area.

Contributors: Don Anderson, David Hahn, John Leamon, George Poe, and Truman Sibley.



Mimosa Webworm (*Homadaula anisocentra*)

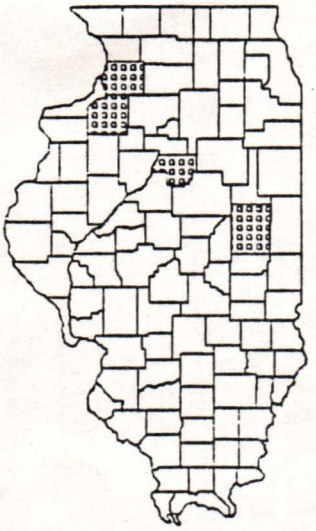
At least for the past four years populations of this insect have been extremely low. No reports were indicated for 1990. Many years ago this insect was abundant on honey locust and mimosa trees in central and southern Illinois.



Periodical Cicada (*Magicicada septendecim*)

During 1990 the Northern Illinois Brood of the 17th year cicada emerged in many northern counties. Many reports were received indicating tremendous numbers of adult cicadas on the trunks and branches of trees. The ovipositing female cicadas caused damage to the branches of many tree species. Heavy damage was reported to oaks, ash, poplar, maple and in one instance Scotch pine.

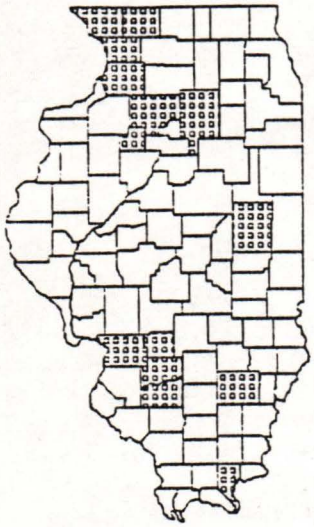
Contributors: Mark Brown, George Poe, Randy Timmons, and E. F. Werhane.



Oystershell Scale (*Lepidosaphes ulmi*)

Several reports indicated light infestations of this scale on ash and heavy infestations on red osier dogwood. This scale can be controlled with a foliar spray of a superior grade horticultural oil in mid June or with a spray of malathion or diazinon.

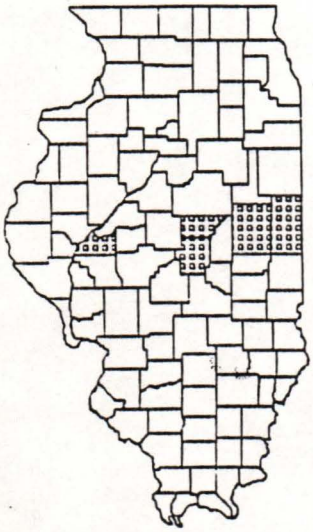
Contributors: Jane Bopes, Steve Felt, and Joseph Roush



Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

Although this webworm was reported from many counties the infestations this year in most instances were considered light. Tree species reported as hosts included walnut, ash, sweetgum, cherry, and mulberry.
Control can be accomplished by destroying the localized nest or using malathion, carbaryl, or diazinon spray applications.

Contributors: Jim Appleby, Ralph Eads, Mark Koch, Gary Stratton, and Randy Timmons.



Yellownecked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*)

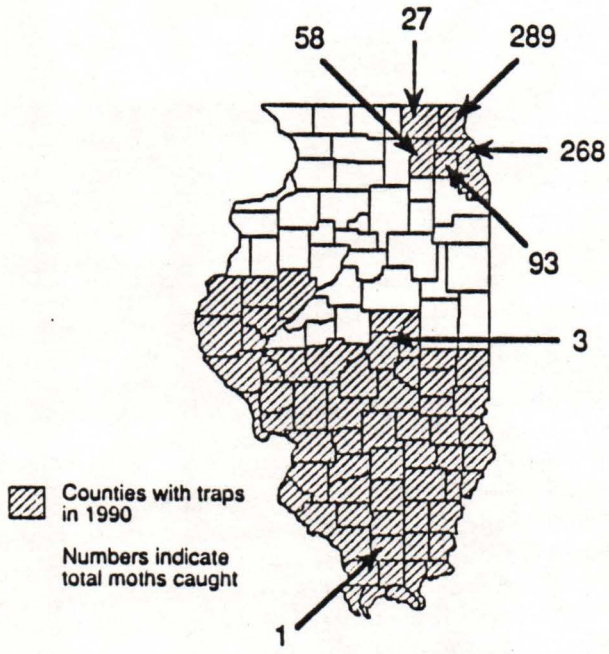
Scattered light to heavy infestations of this caterpillar were reported from central Illinois counties. Heavy infestations were found mostly on pin oaks and crabapple trees. Paper birch and walnut were reported as having light to moderate infestations. This caterpillar can completely defoliate trees during the months of July and August. Foliar sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, carbaryl, or malathion will give good control of the larvae.

Contributors: Jim Appleby, Kurt Bobsin, and Grant Haley

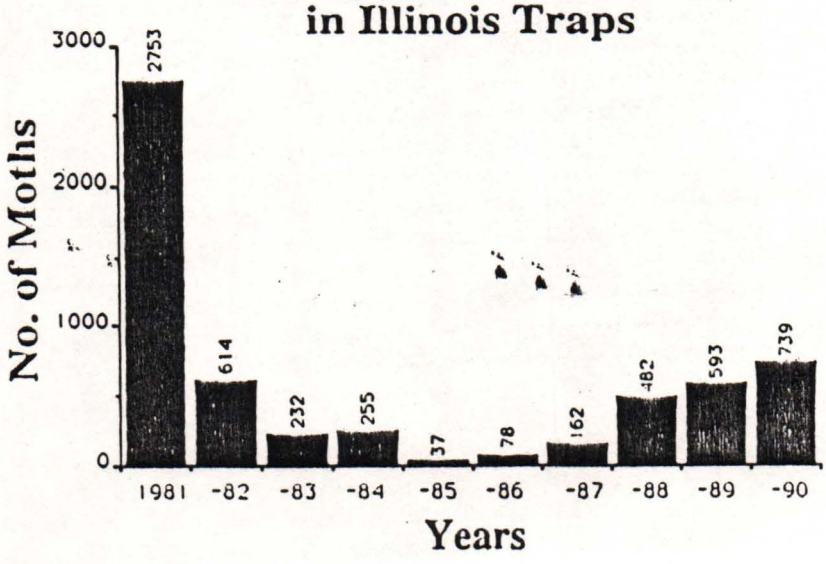
Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

For the last six years there has been an increase in the number of gypsy moths caught in traps within Illinois. Because of the close proximity of states that have active infestations, some of the catches can probably be attributed to flights from such areas. In 1990 there were only 4 Illinois counties where traps had caught more than 50 moths. The excellent control program conducted since 1981 by the personnel of the Illinois Department of Agriculture have prevented active infestations to become established in the state. The control program consists of mass trapping, surveys, and the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* spray applications.

739 Gypsy Moths Caught in Illinois in 1990



Total Gypsy Moths Caught in Illinois Traps

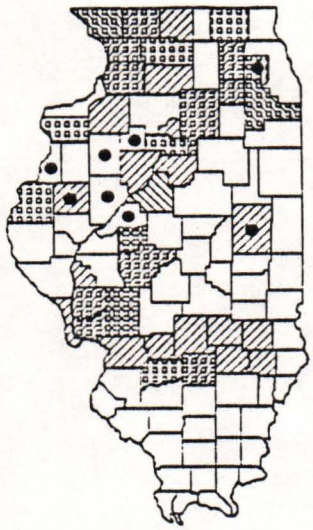


Bald Cypress Looper

The first reports of this insect occurred in 1990 where heavy infestations were reported in Morgan and Union counties on bald cypress. Positive identification of this insect has not been made.

Contributors: Jim Appleby, and Mike Reichenbach

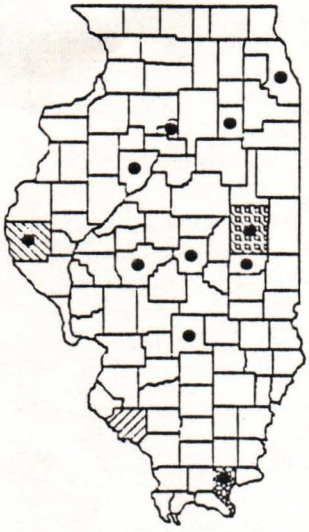
Evergreen Insect Pests



European Pine Sawfly (*Neodiprion sertifer*)

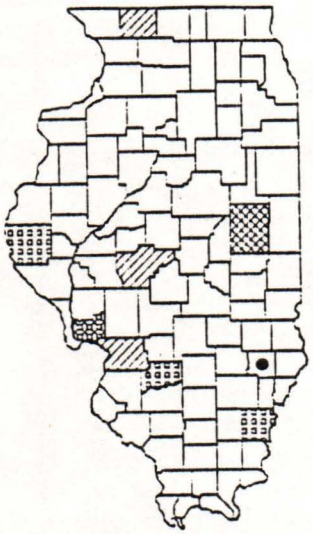
Heavy infestations of the sawfly were reported from the northern regions of Illinois. From central to southern regions, moderate to light infestations were reported. Infestations were reported on Scotch, mugo, and Austrian pines. Control is easily accomplished with foliar sprays of insecticides such as carbaryl, and malathion. *Bacillus thuringiensis* sprays will not control this insect. Plantations should be inspected at weekly intervals during April and early May.

Contributors: Jim Appleby, Mark Brown, Bob Church, Keith Clayton, Ralph Eads, Steve Felt, Tom Gargrave, Mark Koch, Tom Lamer, Bart Macomber, George Poe, Mike Reichenbach, Dan Schmoker, Pete Skuba, Randy Timmons, Tony Wagner, E. F.Werhane, Tom Wilson, and Carl Zager.



Bagworm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*)

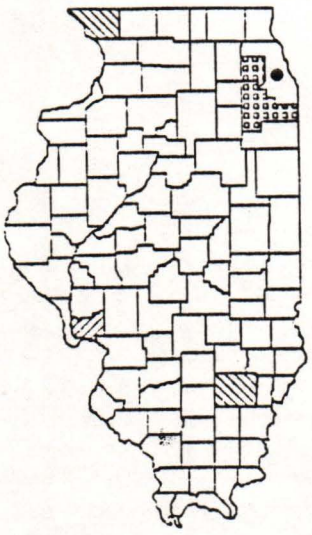
During 1989 and 1990 infestations of bagworm have been light throughout the state. *Bacillus thuringiensis* sprays will give good control of this insect if applied after all the overwintering eggs have hatched which is usually early June. Evergreen trees will usually die if complete defoliation occurs.



Pine Needle Scale (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*)

For the past three years infestations throughout the state have been light, with only a few isolated trees with heavy infestations reported in urban areas. Control can easily accomplished with foliar sprays of superior grade horticultural oil, malathion, or diazinon, applied in mid-May after all the overwintering eggs have hatched.

Contributors: Bob Church, Mark Koch, Tom Lamer, and Gary Stratton.



Pine Bark Aphid (*Pineus strobi*)

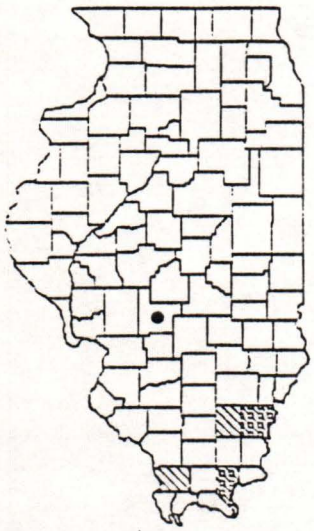
Infestations have generally remained light to moderate during the past three years. Only two reports of this aphid were recorded for the entire state in 1990. A moderate infestation occurred on Scotch pine in Will Co. and a light infestation was reported on white pine in DuPage Co. This aphid is particularly serious if it infests seedling pines as it can cause extreme stunting of the new growth. Spray applications of malathion or diazinon in early March have give good control of the aphid.

Contributor: Tom Gargrave

Pales Weevil (*Hylobius pales*)

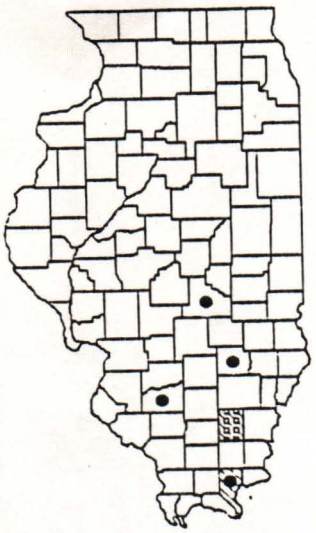
Problems with this weevil begin in plantations where some harvesting of trees have taken place. Fresh pine stumps and slash serve as sites for the development of the larvae of this weevil. Plantations where no stump treatments are made risk the development of high populations of the weevil. High mortality of seedling trees and severe branch damage of larger trees can occur with moderate infestations of this insect. Spray applications of chlorpyrifos (Dursban) in early to mid-March to pine stumps is advisable. The same insecticide should be sprayed onto the seedling trees soon after they are planted. Where this weevil is a problem it might become necessary to spray chlorpyrifos onto the seedling trees in mid-July as well as the trees that may be harvested that same year. White pine is the preferred host, however severe damage may also occur on Scotch, Austrian, and spruce species.

Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*)



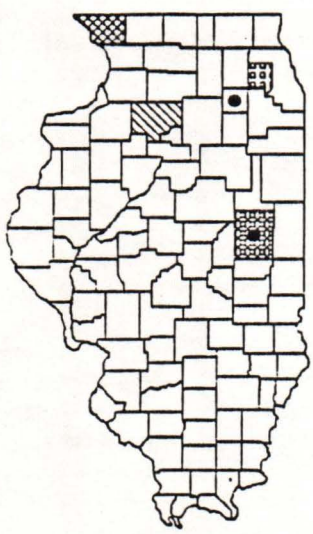
Scotch and shortleaf pine plantations in the southern half of Illinois continue to have problems with this moth. The moth larvae feed in the growing tips resulting in the death of the new growth. Seedling trees are often deformed due to the killing of the terminal buds. Spray applications of acephate (Orthene) applied in late April to the pine branches will give good control.

Contributors: Jim Appleby and Gary Stratton.



Redheaded Pine Sawfly (*Neodiprion lecontei*)

No reports of this insect were received for 1988 or 1989. One report of a light infestation on Scotch pine in Hamilton Co. was received in 1990. In 1987 heavy infestations on Scotch and shortleaf pines occurred in southern Illinois counties.

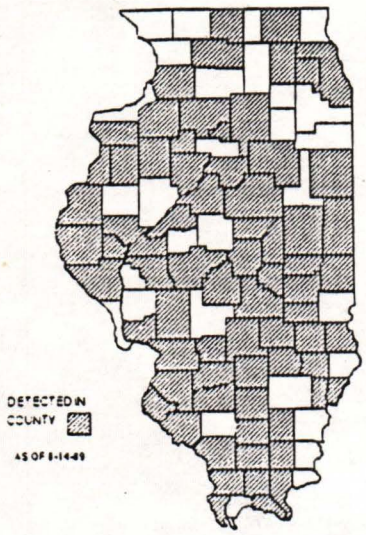


Zimmerman Pine Moth (*Dioryctria zimmermani*)

Continued moderate to heavy infestations of this moth have occurred in plantations where control measures have not been used. Entire branches and often the terminal leader will die when the borer infests the wood. Chlorpyrifos (Dursban) spray applications in early August or mid March have shown to give good control. Treatments at other times are usually ineffective as the borer larvae are established in the wood and thereby protected.

Contributor: Jim Appleby

Pinewood Nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophius*)



Scotch, red, and Austrian pines are very susceptible to this nematode. Although the nematode has been found in white pine, reports are uncommon. In Illinois the Carolina pine sawyer, *Monochamus carolinensis*, is the primary insect vector of the nematode. Nematode-infected sawyer beetles often emerge from trees that have died of pine wilt disease. These infected beetles will then feed on healthy pines, and while feeding the nematodes will leave the beetle's body and enter the pine branch through the feeding wound. One inside the pine tissue the nematodes multiply very rapidly and in several months the tree is dead. All dead pines should be removed as soon as possible to prevent adult beetle emergence. The wood should either be burned or ground into mulch. Beetle emergence begins in late May and continues until early August.

1990 Illinois Ash Yellows Survey

A cooperative study between the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin was initiated in the summer of 1990 to study the range of ash yellows in each state. In Illinois 23 sites were visited but only 19 sites had sufficient number of ash trees for sampling.

The results of the regional study will be forthcoming in a report from Missouri. A description of the methods, materials, and sampling techniques will be summarized in the Missouri report.

The map below shows the location of the sites visited and the Illinois counties where ash trees were found to be positive for ash yellows.

Stands

1 Union Co. Conservation Area

2 Private property owned by District Forester (Jerry Pirtle)

3 University of Illinois Research Station, Dixon Springs

4 White Pines Forest State Park

5 Rock River Council of Girl Scouts, Camp McCormick

6 Private property near Forbes State Park (Andrew Holtgrave)

7 Wayne Co. Conservation Area near Burnt Prairie

8 Wayne Fitzgerald State Park

9 Private property (Paul Mueller)

10 Private property (Bob Schneider)

11 Lincoln's New Salem State Park

12 Woodford Co. Conservation Area

13 Railsplitter State Park

14 Kickapoo State Park

15 Kankakee State Park

16 Pike Co. Conservation Area

17 Pere Marquette State Park

18 Allerton Park

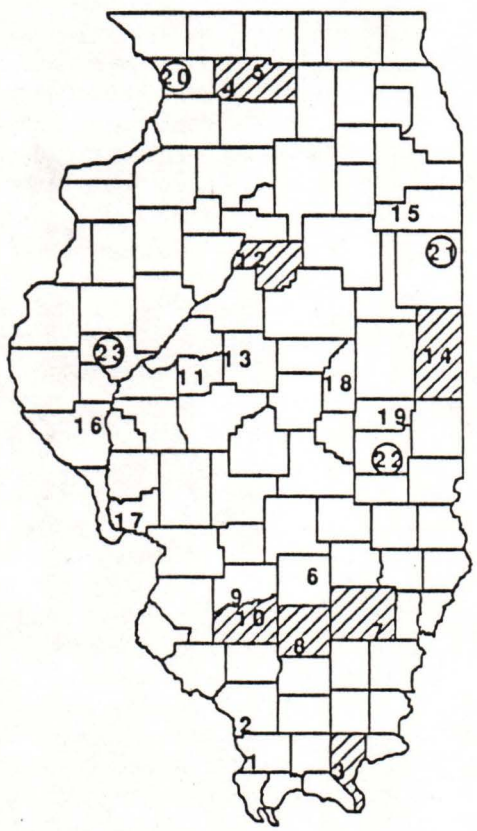
19 Walnut Point

20 Mississippi Palisades State Park

21 Iroquois Co. Conservation Area

22 Fox Ridge State Park

23 Weinberg-King State Park



Ash yellows positive

Visited, but insufficient trees for sample

Miscellaneous Insect Reports

Illinois Counties	Insect	Host	Degree of Infestation*	Contributors
Greene	White pine aphid	White pine	L	Dan Schmoker
Champaign	"	"	H	Jim Appleby
LaSalle	"	"	H	Jim Appleby
Madison	Spruce spider mites	Colorado blue	L	Mark Koch
LaSalle	"	Blk. Hills,	M	Randy Timmons
Bureau	"	Norway spruce	M	Randy Timmons Mark Brown
LaSalle	Ash flower gall mite	Ash	H	Randy Timmons Mark Brown
Champaign	"	"	H	Jim Appleby
Hamilton	Spittlebug	Scotch pine	L	Gary Stratton
Carroll	"	White pine	L	Campbell
Whiteside	Flathead borer	Silver maple	H	Jane Bopes
Whiteside	Pine chafer beetle	White pine	H	Wayne Schmitt
Carroll	Pale tussock moth	Apple	H	Ron Deyo
Bureau	Oak leafminer	Black oak	H	Randy Timmons Mark Brown
LaSalle	Boxelder bug	Maple	M	Randy Timmons Mark Brown
Northern counties	Acron maggots	Oaks	H	Randy Timmons Mark Brown
McDonough	Greenstriped mapleworm	Silver maple	H	Barrie McVey

*L -- Light
M -- Moderate
H -- Heavy

Tree Problems Diagnosed at the University of Illinois Plant Clinic -- 1990

Nancy R. Pataky
University of Illinois
Plant Pathology Department

The following is a listing of all tree problems diagnosed at the University of Illinois Plant Clinic in 1990. The list does not represent a statistical sampling of the tree diseases found in Illinois. The samples are not solicited and usually represent significant problems and disorders. Therefore, this list may not accurately reflect all problems within the state.

The numbers in parentheses represent the total number of samples submitted. We have included totals by host (ex. Arborvitae [7]) as well as totals for individual problems for each host (ex. Winter injury [5]). If there is no number following the host or problem, it can be assumed that the problem was reported only once.

Tree host	Problem	Illinois County
Amur Cork Tree	Phomopsis Canker	Cook
Apple (17)	Apple Scab(3)	Champaign, Christian, Ogle
	Burr Knot	LaSalle
	Cedar Apple Rust	Cook
	Chemical injury(2)	McLean, Peoria
	Diaporthe Canker	Winnebago
	Environmental(4)	Jasper, McDonough, Ogle, Peoria
	Fire Blight(5)	Champaign(3), DeWitt, Iroquois
Arborvitae(7)	Pestalotia Needle Blight	Cook
	Phomopsis Twig Blight	JoDaviess
	Winter injury(5)	Cook(2), JoDaviess, Kankakee, Massac
Ash(31)	Anthracnose(5)	Carroll, Knox, Shelby, Stephenson, Whiteside
	Ash Decline suspect(3)	Carroll, Madison, Whiteside
	Ash Flower Gall	Champaign
	Ash Yellows suspect	St. Clair
	Chemical injury	Kankakee
	Environmental(8)	Grundy, Kane(2), Macon McDonough, St.Clair(3)
	Verticillium Wilt(12)	Champaign, Ford, Kane(2), Lake LaSalle, McHenry, Shelby, Winnebago(4)
Birch(11)	Anthracnose(3)	Champaign(3)
	Environmental(5)	Champaign(2), Henry, Kankakee, Macon
	Iron Chlorosis	Champaign

	Nutrient deficiency(2)	Champaign, Kankakee
Black Gum	Canker	Cook
Bradford Pear(2)	Diplodia Canker	Franklin
	Environmental stress	St. Clair
Buckeye	Site stress	Fulton
Catalpa(2)	Verticillium Wilt(2)	Cook, Schuyler
Crabapple(15)	Apple Scab(10)	Bureau, Ford(2), Kankakee, Mason, McDonough(2), Morgan, Ogle, Out of state
	Chemical injury	Lake
	Environmental	Champaign
	Fire Blight(2)	Kankakee, Lake
	Stem Canker	Cass
Dogwood(3)	Herbicide injury	Out of State
	Phyllosticta Spot	St. Clair
	Septoria Leaf Spot	Champaign
Elm(23)	Chemical injury	Pike
	Dutch Elm Disease(18)	Bureau(2), Champaign, Cook(2), DeKalb, Hamilton, Kane, Lake, LaSalle, Lawrence, Livingston(2), Madison, McDonough, McHenry(2), Sangamon
	Phloem Necrosis(2)	LaSalle(2)
	Scorch	Kane
	Wetwood	Stephenson
Fir(4)	Chemical injury	Champaign
	Environmental stress(2)	Champaign, Winnebago
	Root problem	Champaign
Hawthorn(3)	Environmental	Cook
	Iron chlorosis	Sangamon
	Rust	Peoria
Hickory(2)	Borers suspect	Mason
	Environmental stress	Ogle
Honeylocust(2)	Leafhopper/Plant bug	Kankakee
	Phomopsis Canker	Kane
Larch	Environmental	Champaign
Linden(4)	Chemical injury(2)	Kendall, Piatt
	Verticillium Wilt(2)	Champaign, Piatt
Magnolia(7)	Chemical injury	Edwards
	Verticillium (5)	Carroll, Champaign, Iroquois, Lake,

		Sangamon
	Wetwood	Bureau
Maple(101)	Anthracnose(29)	Bond, Carroll(6), Champaign, Clinton, Henry, Iroquois, Knox, Lake, LaSalle(2), Marion, Mason, Ogle, Peoria(2), Piatt, Richland, Schuyler, Stephenson, Wabash, Whiteside(3), Winnebago
	Canker	Peoria
	Chemical	Vermilion
	Environmental(19)	Carroll, Champaign(3), Cook(2), Cumberland, Edwards, Ford, Grundy, JoDaviess, Lake(2), LaSalle, Livingston, McLean, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson
	Gouty Vein Gall	Coles
	Iron Chlorosis(2)	Champaign, Iroquois
	Nectria Canker(2)	Bond, Vermilion
	Phomopsis Canker	DuPage
	Potato Leafhopper(8)	Champaign(3), Edwards, Ford, McDonough(2), Richland
	Spring leaf tatter(14)	Champaign(2), Cumberland, Grundy, Iroquois, Knox, LaSalle(2), McLean, Peoria(3), Vermilion, Winnebago
	Transplant shock(4)	DuPage, Kane, Lake, Peoria
	Vein Pocket Gall	Cumberland
	Verticillium(17)	Carroll(2), Champaign(3), Clinton, Grundy, Knox(2), Monroe, Piatt, Peoria, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermilion Whiteside(2)
	Wetwood	LaSalle
Mountain Ash(6)	Canker	McDonough
	Environmental	Cook
	Fire Blight(2)	Carroll, McDonough
	Phyllosticta Spot	Champaign
	Scab	Kankakee
Mulberry	Winter injury	Grundy
Oak(118)	Actinopelte Spot(8)	Champaign(2), Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Piatt, Shelby, St. Clair
	Anthracnose(25)	Boone, Calhoun, Champaign(3),Cook(2), Fulton, Henderson, JoDaviess, Kane, Lake, McDonough(2), McHenry(2), McLean, Ogle(2), Peoria, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Whiteside, Woodford
	Canker(4)	Cook, Lee, Madison, Warren
	Chemical injury(4)	Champaign, McLean, Pike, St. Clair
	Coryneum Twig Blight	Madison
	Decline Syndrome(2)	LaSalle, Montgomery(2)

	Environmental(24)	Bond, Champaign, DuPage(2), Kane(6), Kankakee, Lee, Madison(2), McHenry(2), McLean(3), Rock Island, St.Clair(2), Vermilion, Whiteside
	Hypoxylon Canker	LaSalle
	Iron Chlorosis(13)	Bureau, Carroll, Champaign(3), Cook, Grundy, Iroquois, Piatt, St. Clair, Stephenson, Winnebago(2)
	Jumping Oak Gall	Kane
	Leaf Blister	St. Clair
	Oak Twig Midge	Cook
	Oak Wool Gall	Wabash
	Oak Wilt(17)	Bond, Bureau(2), Carroll(2), Clark, Kane(2), Madison(2), Marion, Mason(2), McHenry, Peoria, Whiteside, Winnebago
	Powdery Mildew	St.Clair
	Slime Flux	Bond
	Transplant Shock(2)	Carroll, Champaign
	Undetermined(7)	Cook(2), McLean, Sangamon(2), Winnebago(2)
	Vein Pocket Gall	Calhoun
	Wetwood	Richland
	Yellow Neck Caterpillar(2)	Champaign(2)
Peach(4)	Peach Leaf Curl	Tazewell
	Phythophthora	Champaign
	Winter injury(2)	Iroquois, Franklin
Pear(4)	Chemical	Henry
	Fire Blight(2)	Champaign, McDonough
	Leaf Blotch	Lee
Pine(112)	Brown Spot	Madison
	Chemical(6)	Bureau, Knox(4), Lake
	Dothistroma Blight(2)	Kankakee, Stephenson
	Environmental(39)	Champaign(6), Coles, Edgar, Edwards, Henderson, Jersey, Johnson-Massac, Kane, Livingston, Macon, McDonough, McHenry(6), McLean, Montgomery, Peoria(3), Rock Island, Sangamon(4), Stark, St.Clair, Union(2), Wayne, Winnebago(2)
	Needle Blight	Winnebago
	Pales Weevil	Sangamon
	Pine Bark Aphids	Champaign
	Pine Needle Scale	Winnebago
	Pinewood Nematode positive (7)	DuPage, Ford, Kankakee, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair, Winnebago
	Pinewood Nematode negative (21)	Champaign(3), Cook, DuPage, Ford(3), Henderson, Jersey, Kankakee,

		Macon(3), McHenry, Morgan, Sangamon, St.Clair, Will(3)
	Root Rot (11)	Bond(2), Champaign, Franklin, Kendall, Madison, Massac, Peoria, Sangamon, St.Clair, Whiteside
	Sphaeropsis(Diplodia) (13)	Champaign(3), Cook, Kankakee(2),Lake, Lee(2), McHenry(2), Stephenson, St. Clair,
	Undetermined(4)	Champaign, Iroquois, Lawrence, Sangamon
	Zimmerman Moth(4)	Champaign(3), Ford
Plum	Environmental	Ford
Poplar	Canker	LaSalle
Redbud(6)	Phyllosticta Spot	Champaign
	Verticillium Wilt(3)	Cook(2), Henry
	Wind Tatter(2)	Champaign(2)
Spruce(65)	Canker	Champaign
	Chemical(3)	Livingston, Stephenson, Vermilion
	Cytospora(12)	Bureau, Cook, Grundy, Henry, Knox, McDonough, McHenry, Ogle, Out of State, Richland, St. Clair, Stephenson
	Environmental(31)	Boone(2), Bureau, Carroll, Champaign(3), Cook, Crawford, Ford, Grundy, JoDaviess, Lake(3), LaSalle, Livingston, Macoupin, McHenry(2), Ogle, Peoria(2), Piatt, Rock Island(2), Saline, St.Clair(3), Stark
	Nutrient stress	Vermilion
	Rhizosphaera(4)	Lake(2), Mason(2)
	Root problem	Shelby
	Salt injury	Vermilion
	Spaeropsis Blight	Monroe
	Spider Mites(10)	Adams, Knox, Macoupin, McHenry(2), Peoria, Richland, Rock Island, St.Clair(2)
Sumac	Wetwood/Slime Flux	Cook
Sweetgum(7)	Chemical	Champaign
	Environmental(4)	Effingham, Fayette, McDonough(2)
	Iron Chlorosis(2)	Fayette, McDonough
Sycamore(18)	Anthracnose(32)	Bureau, Champaign, Clinton(2), Cook, DuPage, Fulton, Henderson, Henry(2), JoDaviess(2), Kane(2), Knox, Lake(2), LaSalle, McDonough, McHenry(2), Menard, Ogle, Peoria, Rock Island, Stephenson(2), Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Whiteside, Woodford

Tuliptree(3)	Aphids/Sooty Mold	DuPage
	Chemical injury	Livingston
	Spring leaf tatter	Livingston
Walnut(9)	Anthracnose(3)	Bureau, Henry, Lee
	Bacterial Blight	McDonough
	Chemical injury(3)	Morgan(2), Pike
	Undetermined	Schuyler
	Walnut leaf drop	LaSalle